

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1887

NUMBER 1162

DRESS GOODS!

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New Styles,

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All Wool, Heavy Bed Blankets
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S.G. AUSTIN & CO

—Mikado Monday night.
—Miss Chandler is visiting at Clinton.
—Mikado at the Opera House Monday evening.
—Eugene Pinckney is obliged to use crutches.
—The parents of Prof. Dille are enjoying a visit here.
—Miss Watson has returned after a short visit in Iowa.
—Rev. L. M. Andrews is in Peoria at the Universalist convention.
—Judge Crabtree returned from the reunion at St. Louis this morning.
—We understand that the Building Loan Association will have about a thousand dollars to loan on Monday night.
—Mrs. M. F. Cuddington started for Peoria, her old home, this morning to visit with relatives and friends for a week or so.
—Married by Rev. J. F. Howard at his home in Dixon, Sept. 28, 1887, Thomas H. Burke and Miss Emma Tice, both of Pine Creek.
—Pay your installments to the Building Loan Association Saturday night from seven to nine at secretary's office, Opera House Block.
—Edward and Alva Wingert, have departed for Ann Arbor to take a course in the University there. They are both unusually intelligent young men.
—Manager Hyde went to Sterling yesterday and secured the "Wednesday Club" of that city in Mikado. They appear at the Dixon Opera House Monday evening.
—J. E. Kelly comes well recommended from Rock Fall to work for A. F. Robinson. He will move his family here soon. Mr. Kelly is a member of the M. E. church.
—"The Boston Transcript" says that if you want to get a good idea of tumultuous motion, you should watch the agitation of the bustles of two women dancing a hop waltz.
—The woman who kissed the President during the reception in Philadelphia had more courage than skill. The kiss was aimed for his lips but landed on his chin. Her hair was red and so was the President about that time.
—The building of the Washington National Monument, the loftiest structure ever made by man, is described in detail by Oscar Foote. Although authorized by Congress in 1799, the work was not actually begun until 1847, when a society was organized for that purpose, with the philanthropist W. W. Corcoran as vice-president. The article in The American Magazine is fully illustrated with plans and pictures of the monument.
THE MIKADO.
Arrangements have been made with the "Wednesday Club" of Sterling to present the "Mikado" in this city on next Monday night. The company consist of fifty of the leading musical people of Sterling many of whom are well known here. The club has been rehearsing for a month past and will make their first appearance on to-morrow evening at Sterling and will probably repeat it on Saturday evening. The entire company will come here at a great expense and the theatre goers should appreciate the efforts of our neighboring town in this line by giving them a large house. Reserved seats will be on sale to-morrow morning at T. J. Hyde & Co's.

CIRCUIT COURT.

GEORGE SHOEMAKER CASE—THE EVIDENCE
DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.—A
VERDICT RENDERED.

A case which has caused considerable interest here was taken up yesterday and is on trial at the present writing, wherein a young man well connected is charged with burglary. He is indicted for taking a tub of butter from Andy Harding's milk house, near North Dixon. We refer to the case of the people against George Shoemaker now before our circuit court. The defendant's father, who is one of the early settlers here, and an honest, upright citizen, much respected by everybody, has the sympathy of all his neighbors in this sad misfortune—for that is what it is to him. He, of course, will do what he can for the boy, and he watches the course of the evidence in court hour after hour with a sad heart; and appears to be, and without doubt is, more interested than the defendant in the case. Why it is that the good and true and innocent should so suffer for the acts of the guilty is beyond the power of man to comprehend. There is such a mystery surrounding the case that we give quite an extensive report of the evidence. It is unfortunate for the defendant that the laws of this State designate the breaking into about any sort of a house an act of burglary. States attorney Morrison is conducting the case for the People and Judge Farrand for the defendant. George Shoemaker is one of the good looking, well dressed young men of our city, who pay more attention to appearance than to work. He took the butter to Mrs. Preston's house. He was at that time keeping company with the widow's daughter, Mary.

THE EVIDENCE.

Clarence Harding testified: I live a mile and a half north of Dixon at my father's house; his name was Andrew L. Harding. On the 22nd or 23rd day of December, 1886, there was a tub of butter sitting in the kitchen, or back room, of our house, near the door, between the kitchen and dining room; the tub held about sixty-five pounds of butter when it was full. I saw it between four and six o'clock in the afternoon; in the evening I went there about nine o'clock and the butter was gone. The fair market value of that butter at that time was twenty-two or twenty-three cents. We received twenty-five cents for it at the time and it cost about three cents commission and freight to market it.

Sheriff Woodyatt next took the witness stand and told the circumstances connected with the finding of a tub of butter at Mrs. Preston's house the next morning and the arrest of Shoemaker at the same place. Mr. Woodyatt also testified that defendant told him he was going to plead guilty; that he would in that way get a lighter sentence than he would by standing trial.

Charles Preston, a boy seventeen years of age, was called and testified to the fact that defendant brought a tub of butter to the house of his mother, and said he got it in the wood shanty or summer kitchen at Mr. Hardings. Charlie became exceedingly nervous on cross examination and contradicted himself somewhat, and was in fact very uncertain as to just what he wanted to tell about the affair.

Mrs. Jennie Preston, the mother of the last witness, testified to defendant's leaving the butter at her house at about eight o'clock in the evening. Witness then stated that she learned from Shoemaker the same evening that he had stolen the butter; that she was sick and scarcely able to converse; that defendant said "He had revenge on Harding, and he thought that would be a way to take it out."

May Preston testified: Was nineteen years of age last June. The lady who just left the stand is my mother; am acquainted with George Shoemaker, the defendant. I was in the jail and saw him two times at least, and I don't know but three. At one time he told me that the butter was out doors when he took it, and he wanted me to swear that it was out doors. I told him I could swear that he said it was out doors; but I didn't see the butter out there.

The vigorous cross-examination of Miss Preston by Judge Farrand, attorney for the defence, caused considerable merriment in the court room. The witness testified that the tub of butter was taken up stairs when defendant brought it to her mother's house.

Question:—Who took it there? now, just tell us Mary, who took it up stairs?

Answer:—I don't know. If I knew I would tell you. I don't remember. It must have been George, though.

Q. You wouldn't say that Charlie didn't take it up stairs, would you, Mary?

A. Yes sir, I would say that Charlie didn't. It was placed in the closet when it got up there. It was taken up there to hide it. Had been keeping company with the defendant for quite awhile; until about five weeks ago.

Q. Did anybody carry a light up stairs that night when the butter was being taken up, Mary?

A. There must have a light gone up.

Q. Well, do you know who carried it?

A. Yes sir, I presume I did.

Q. Well, who was right behind you?

A. I don't know. I don't know who was ahead of me.

Q. Well, wasn't you leading the procession?

A. I don't know [To various questions she answered:] I presume I was ahead. George was next to me. He said he wanted to hide the butter. George found the place to hide it. I remember he said "this is a good place." I don't remember whether I showed it to him or not. I said we could put it there, and then he said we better put it in the closet. George knew the house pretty near as well as I did—he had been all over the house. I suppose he knew where the closets were.

Q. Well, how long were you hiding the butter upstairs?

A. Oh, less than half an hour. * * * It was after I came down stair that I learned he had stolen the butter.

Q. But you surmised he had before that, didn't you Mary?

A. Yes sir, I thought he had, because he said he wanted to hide it.

The prosecution here rested.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

On the part of the defence, Shoemaker himself went on the stand and acknowledged that he did take the butter, but insisted that he took it from the step outside Mr. Hardings house. If that is true he is only guilty of petty larceny, and not burglary. He disputed the testimony of the Prestons. The defendant said: Charlie Preston took the butter up stairs; Mary Preston and myself followed him up; Mrs. Preston said, hide the butter somewhere, she didn't know where to hide it; and finally she said take it up stairs and put it in the closet.

FOUND GUILTY.

The jury in the case came in at noon to-day and the verdict was "one year in the penitentiary. George Shoemaker, who has been out on bail and about the city much of the time, was taken in charge by an officer and is now in jail where he will remain until taken to the Joliet prison.

—Judge Brown this afternoon discharged the jury for this week.

—The Ancient Order of United Workmen, on account of the rain, concluded not to hold their picnic in the grove east of town this afternoon so they adjourned to the Opera House where long tables are spread and a good time will be enjoyed.

—There was a gathering of the head chiefs of Improved Order of Red Men at Chicago this week. There were thirty Tribes represented and it is said that there are now three thousand three hundred members of the order in the State. There is a working lodge in Dixon the members being mostly young men. The order, so the story of its more credulous members goes, originated in the throwing of tea into Boston harbor by colonists disguised as Indians in the stamp-act troubles preceding the Revolution. At the outset it was confined to soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and later the veterans of 1812 were taken in, but, as the stock of these relics of our little difficulties with the mother country became few and far between, the order was opened up to all who might apply, provided no objection was found in the intervening ballot-box. Its aims are patriotic and benevolent, the latter meaning that six dollars a week is paid to members in case of disabling sickness. The hall or wigwam where the councils are held is unique in its furnishing. The chief sits behind a stump with a tomahawk for a gavel. Four bear robes are spread out before him, on which recline four warriors to support his dignity. The trunk of a great tree rises to the left of the sashem ornamented with various trophies of the hunt. In the center of the wigwam is the council fire, in this case a matter of imitation logs and gas. A bald eagle is suspended from the ceiling above, while hanging from other portions are various articles of Indian utility and manufacture. To the rear of the wigwam is a cave, in which an active imagination can picture a dangerous precipice.

Persons wishing Envelopes, Note or Letter Paper printed, can now obtain the same at this office as cheap as they can buy the bare stock at any stationery store. Call and be convinced.

CONDENSED NEWS.

In London scarlet fever is reported to be epidemic. Sixteen hundred patients suffering from this disease are said to be in the hospitals.

Emma C. Frazer, of Chicago, employed in the treasury department at Washington, took naturalization papers in Judge Collins' court, Chicago, Wednesday, renouncing her allegiance as a British subject.

The mayor has issued a proclamation recommending that business be suspended as far as possible in Chicago on the day of the president's visit, and that buildings along the line of the procession be suitably decorated.

Small change is only coined at the Philadelphia mint. Last year the coinage of cents amounted to \$391,147; that of "nickels" to \$552,379, and of dimes to \$1,066,279.50. Now it is reported that the mint can not turn out the coins fast enough, the orders being over \$70,000 ahead.

More than 500 students took part in a "cane rush" at Cornell on Tuesday night. Heads were punched, clothing torn, and many students injured, one so severely that he became unconscious, and afterward delirious, with repeated convulsions. The sophomores captured the cane.

The Illinois supreme court has decided that one railroad company can not condemn any part of the right of way of another for the purpose of constructing a railroad longitudinally along the possessing company's tracks, and that "property already applied to a public use" can not be taken by condemnation for railroad purposes.

The Louisville Knights of Labor, in supporting a strike of employes in the woolen-mills there, have allowed 600 or 700 persons from \$2 to \$5 a week for two months. The mill-hands are now reported to be resuming work at the old wages under an agreement to withdraw from the knights. Two or three of the mills are resuming on these terms.

Sixty thousand orange trees are on their way to California from Japan, where they were shipped on board of an English bark in the harbor of Yokohama about two weeks ago. With them, also, comes a miscellaneous assortment of over 90,000 trees and shrubs indigenous to Japan, which it is proposed to acclimatize in California.

An Albany watchmaker, to whom a watch that had been dropped overboard on a fishing excursion was taken, found that some of the works were so badly rusted that they were useless. "If," said he, "you had dropped your watch in oil as soon as you took it out of the water, or, better yet, had dropped it into alcohol or any kind of strong liquor, it would have cost you nothing but the cleaning."

William McDiarmid, who claims to be the "oldest living printer and newspaper writer in the United States," lives in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, Cal. He was born in Edinburgh in 1792, was apprenticed to a printing firm when he was 14 years old, came to this country in 1836, worked on various papers in the eastern cities until 1873, when he went to California, where, until a year ago, he used to write for the press.

A dish washer is wanted at the Nachusa house.

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be at his office, in Opera Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. d w t f

FARMERS:—If you want dead sure bargains in Western rolling prairie lands, call at the law office of J. O'Connor, Main St., Dixon, Ill. 1157w1 932114

COAL.

The celebrated "Barclay" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's 1159tf

WINDOW GLASS at Horton's drug store. 1158tf

J. W. Kent expects three car loads of choice Michigan winter apples about the middle of October. Those desiring a winter stock would do well to wait and see them. 1158tf

CAN'T SLEEP nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Constipation, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c. TILLSON & HAYDEN. 980y1n1

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The largest stock and lowest prices at Pitcher's. 1014tf

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

PAPERING AND PAINTING.
Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

WANTED.
Girls to work in Corset Factory. Steady work at good wages. Address or apply to Corset Factory, Aurora, Illinois. 1148m1

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MEN'S DRESS SUITS,
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SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

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For School Books at Introduction Prices go to

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BOULANGERS GRAND MARCH

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DESORMES.

This is the only Correct Edition played by Gilmore and Cappa's Bands.

Special Price on This Piece

Don't fail to get it; it is all the go!

R. A. RODESCH.

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 2, OPERA BLK.

IRREPRESSIBLE VETERANS

DEFY THE REIGN OF JUPITER PLUVIUS, AND MARCH.

A Parade Through a Deluge of Dampness with 20,000 Jolly Good Fellows in Line—Opening of the Encampment—Gen. Fairchild on Pensions and Politics and the Rebel Flag Episode.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29.—When the grand army of people who have been here since Monday morning got up from their couches Wednesday Jupiter Pluvius was still reigning. There was no let up in the dampness and no prospect of it. But the boys in blue had come to a grim determination to have that parade if it rained cats and dogs, and accordingly the order went forth that at 10:30 a. m. the column would start on its damp tramp. The streets were soon full of companies of men wading through the slush to their appointed rendezvous and at the time named in the order everything was ready and the guns in Washington square boomed out the signal to march. As if the concussion had shaken the rain-laden clouds and startled them into letting all their wetness loose at once the rain began to pour down in sheets. The veterans in line were enveloped in all sorts of covering, from an army blanket to a woman's gossamer and an umbrella—in fact, anything that would shed the deluge—and they started with a cheer that was taken up along the streets, where tens of thousands of spectators had gathered, and went roaring from end to end of the line of march. And the more the rain came down the more the enthusiasm of the marchers went up, as if they were determined to overwhelm the cheerless aspect of the weather with their own irrepressible cheerfulness.

It was a jolly though a wet crowd that reached and passed the reviewing stand at last. The column was formed in ten divisions, at the head of which rode Grand Marshal Grier and his staff, followed by the Springfield, Mass., battalion, special escorts to the commander-in-chief, who rode a few yards behind, wrapped in a rubber coat, sniffling and bowing to the crowds which lined the streets. All along the way he was greeted with applause. His staff of 100 men, mounted, preceded twenty carriages, moving three abreast, in which were the war governors and other honored guests. In the lead was one occupied by Mayor Francis and Gen. William T. Sherman. Although closely sheltered from the rain and sight, the crowds on the sidewalks soon found where the old commander was and cheer upon cheer marked his progress down the street, while frequent groups of men would rush from shelter to the carriage door to grasp his hand.

The ten divisions were led as follows: First, by Missouri; second by Illinois; third, by Wisconsin; fourth, by New York; fifth, by California; sixth, by Indiana, with Morton post, of Terre Haute, in front; seventh, by Iowa; eighth, by Kansas, which made more noise and presented the most remarkable appearance of the whole, each man carrying on top of a cane some farm product, some having dead fowls flourishing in the air; ninth, by Michigan; and tenth by Arkansas.

As the column passed under the beautiful stained-glass transparency of Gen. Grant on Fourth street, between Locust and St. Charles, all the men uncovered their heads and passed by in silence.

When the head of the column reached the reviewing stand Gen. Fairchild stepped and took up his position on the stand, accompanied by the governors, Gen. Sherman and other prominent men, including the venerable ex-Vice President Hamlin, and also a lady—Mrs. Governor Sprague. The procession was an hour and twenty-four minutes in passing, and numbered probably 20,000 men.

When they had taken places in the stand Gen. Fairchild took up his position at the west post of the platform at the head of the stairway at the center of the stand, and Gen. Sherman stood beside the east post. Judge Uphur, Gen. Pope, Acting Governor Morehouse, of Missouri, and others stood between them, but further back. As the various posts went by they turned and saluted the stand, and their salutations were recognized by Sherman and Fairchild. Cheer after cheer was sent up by the veterans for Gen. Sherman. "Rah for Uncle Billy!" and "Rah for old Tecumseh!" were the forms in which they were generally given. The colored posts all were greeted with clapping of hands as they marched past the reviewing stand.

Within an hour after the parade had disbanded the sun peeped out, the mud began to disappear under the influence of a cold wind, and for the rest of the day the weather was pleasant.

Shortly before the opening of the business session of the encampment the Ohio delegation gave publicity to a dispatch addressed to Governor Foraker by Department Commander Putnam, of Ohio, saying that many departments requested that his name be presented for commander-in-chief, and the governor's reply, which was to effect that while he had a profound appreciation of the honor, it would be impossible for him to accept. The New York delegation also gave out a dispatch from Chicago, saying that Gen. Slocum was in that city and would arrive here Thursday morning, and arrangements were perfected for tendering him a royal reception.

The war governors, together with Gens. Sherman and Fairchild, were the guests of Mayor Francis at a private banquet in the evening, and later the party attended the reception given to Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, at the residence of Gen. John W. Noble. The visiting journalists were banqueted by the California delegates at Armory hall. A large number of comrades and visitors left for home on the evening trains, but the city has been so crowded that their departure had no appreciable effect.

At night the delegates held reunions, visiting at each other's headquarters and enjoying themselves in numerous other ways. There is a strong disposition on the part of the delegates to the encampment to push through the business with all possible dispatch, although in order to do this the round of excursions, banquets, etc., which had been mapped out for them will have to be foregone.

Nearly 400 delegates and past department commanders were assembled in the exposition hall at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when the first secret business session of the encampment was called to order. After a few brief but cordial remarks of welcome, Gen.

Fairchild, the retiring commander-in-chief, at once proceeded to read the annual address. At the outset he said:

"The loyal people of this country are with us heart and soul, and on their strong love we can always depend for support as long as we keep strictly within the path wisely marked out by those who founded and those that have by rare good judgment fostered this society. We have thus far followed that path and no other, and I see no indications that the comrades can in the future be seduced into forbidden fields. We invite from the people of this country the strictest scrutiny into our course, confident that it will be found thus far well within the lines laid down by our rules and regulations. To the end that this may continue so, I earnestly caution every member of the order to keep watch and guard over himself when he speaks or acts as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a society founded upon deep-seated sentiments of patriotism; and one which so completely exercises the greatest care, lest it lend itself to the furtherance of schemes or measures foreign to its legitimate purpose." These remarks were frequently interrupted by prolonged applause, and the commander-in-chief quoted the article of the constitution which forbids the use of the organization for partisan purposes, or the discussion of political questions at its meetings, and said that so far as he knew it had been strictly obeyed in letter and spirit during the year.

The report went on to recommend that the incoming commander-in-chief and council of administration be authorized to accept the offer of Joseph W. Drexel to transfer to the organization the cottage on Mount McGregor in which Gen. Grant breathed his last. It suggested that the compilation of a history of the order should at once be commenced, and that the books, records, and property of the order should be kept at national headquarters, to be located at some central point for a term of years.

The pension question was treated in the address at great length. There had, said the speaker, been no change of opinion or of method in the ranks. The Grand Army had been for years of one mind in considering it but simple justice that the United States government should at least grant a pension of not less than \$12 a month to all who served three months or more in the army or navy during the war, who had been honorably discharged, and who are suffering from mental or physical disability. Until recently there had been no objections to such measures, and although others had changed their minds, the Grand Army would not desist. The demands now made were neither new nor unheard of, but had been advocated for years. The organization had almost unanimously approved the dependent pension bill and they experienced great disappointment and regret at its defeat. The national pensions committee had now prepared another measure, which found favor with nine-tenths of the veterans, and would probably be passed at the next session of congress. He knew that many of them favored a broader measure known as the service pension bill, and he did not propose to argue against that as an ultimate measure. At the same time he would urge them to take what they could get now in order that immediate relief might be given to those that can not take care of themselves. More than this, he would say that if acrimony was allowed to enter into the discussion of the subject it would do more to disrupt and injure the order than all the attacks which might be made upon the organization by outsiders. The balance of the address was complimentary to the Women's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, but in his closing remarks the speaker referred in a neatly veiled way to the rebel flag question.

"We have not now," said he, "nor have we at any time since the war, shown any disposition to open again the bloody chasm which once unhappily divided this people. We not only will not ourselves reopen that dreadful abyss, but we will, with the loyal people north and south, protest against all attempts which others may make to do so by holding up for special honor and distinction anything that pertains to in any manner glorify the cause of disunion. We will rival the people of the south in exalting all that pertains to and honors this great union and in condemning anything that tends to foster a hostile sentiment thereto, to the end that they shall so reverence the emblems of the union that under no circumstances can be coupled with them in the same honorable terms the symbols of a sentiment which is antagonistic to its perpetuity."

The commander-in-chief resumed his seat amid loud applause. The annual statistical report showed that the number of members upon the rolls is 372,674, a gain of 46,157 in five quarters. That \$250,000 had been expended in charity in the past twelve months, and that 400 comrades had passed away during the year.

A resolution was offered and adopted for the appointment of a committee to act with the trustees of the Logan monument fund in securing the necessary amount of money and a suitable monument, and Gen. Fairchild appointed the following: Gov. Alger, of Michigan; S. S. Burdette, of Washington City; H. H. Thomas, of Illinois; John C. Robinson, of New York; Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and Charles S. Nash, of Massachusetts.

After some miscellaneous business the convention adjourned for the day.

Two hundred women of the Women's Relief Corps, representing twenty-nine states and four territories, met at Harmonic hall and attended to the business of their fifth annual convention, Elizabeth D. Kinne, of San Francisco, presiding. The annual report discussed the question whether none but women who were related to veterans should be admitted to membership, and declared against that proposition, saying that the relatives of veterans had no right to arrogate to themselves all the patriotism of the women of the land. This declaration was applauded. The membership was stated at 50,000, of whom 11,000 were suspended for non-payment of dues. Thirteen thousand members had been added during the past year. A the conclusion of the report the convention adjourned for the day.

Union Veterans' Union.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29.—At Wednesday's session of the National Union Veterans' union the following officers were elected: Commander-in-chief, M. A. Dillon, of Washington; first deputy commander, William T.

Clark, of Ohio; second deputy commander, John A. Fuhrer, of Illinois; surgeon general, Dr. Charles Lloyd, of Massachusetts; chaplain-in-chief, Col. G. M. Elliott, of Kansas; executive committee, Col. C. H. Flick, of Ohio; Andrew Rheinhard, of New Jersey; D. W. Gould, of Massachusetts; Harry H. Hurt, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Ivory H. Pike, of Illinois.

Iowa Constables Indicted.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 29.—The grand jury rendered two bills against Constables John W. Potts and J. B. Hamilton for assault with intent to commit murder. They had a quarrel with a citizen regarding the service of a summons, and in the row they drew their revolvers, giving the citizen a severe wound and shooting a bystander in the thigh.

A Long Strike in the Glass Trade.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 29.—The outlook at present indicates a longer and more stubborn strike in the window glass trade than that which took place three years ago. The conference Wednesday between the manufacturers and the workmen failed to reach any satisfactory conclusion to either side and an adjournment sine die was taken.

Englishmen Get the Coast.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The Kreuz Zeitung announces that the sultan of Zanzibar has allotted the whole coast ceded to him by the agreement of November, 1886, to Englishmen, the Germans abandoning all authority in return for an annual payment.

TWO KINDS OF POLITICS.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY AND MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS

Get Before the People for the Autumn Mobilization of Voters—Their Tickets and Platforms—Chauncey Depew Has No Bee in His Bonnet—Phoebe Cousins Makes Another New Record—Notes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The credentials committee of the Democratic state convention was in session all Tuesday night, and until 6 a. m. Wednesday morning, and in order that the business might be ready when the convention met, the chairman did not call it to order until 11:23 a. m. Wednesday. The report of the credentials committee was then presented. It shut out Irving Hall entirely, and was unanimously adopted. The County Democracy and Tammany divided the seventy-two seats of New York city evenly between them. The temporary organization was made permanent. Another recess was then taken, and at 1:18 the convention again reassembled, and the platform was read by ex-Governor Dorsheimer, the convention first passing resolutions in memory of Samuel J. Tilden, Horatio Seymour, Vice President Hendricks, and Gens. McClellan and Hancock, and another endorsing the administration of the national treasury by Daniel Manning.

The platform declares for a reduction in national taxation of \$100,000,000 annually, the reduction to be made in such a manner as to subserve the interests of capital and labor employed in American industries. The reduction or removal entirely of the taxes on imported raw materials is urged first and with them those which increase the cost of necessities of life to the laborer. It urges the adoption of measures advocated by Manning and Hewitt for simplification and economy in collecting the customs revenue; lauds the Democracy for the action of congress in reclaiming railway lands, and declares it the true friend of all who come to this country to assume the proper duties of citizenship, and considers the laws now regulating immigration sufficient if they be enforced; advocates and approves of the civil service laws, state and national, but suggests that they be submitted to a popular vote; declares that the Democracy has faithfully remembered the soldiers of the union, and more liberally provided for them than the Republicans had done; sympathizes with Ireland; favors a ten-hour law for laborers, and a law requiring the payment of wages to day laborers weekly, also all legislation calculated to benefit workingmen; heartily indorses the administration of Governor Hill and President Cleveland, and pledges the president the strong and unwavering confidence and support of the Democracy of New York, and favors a revised excise law and opposes all sumptuary enactments.

The platform was unanimously adopted with tumultuous cheers, and the following state ticket was nominated: For secretary of state, Frederick Cook; for comptroller, Edward Wemple; for state treasurer, Lawrence L. Fitzgerald; for state engineer, John B. Gert.

The usual votes of thanks were then adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

Swinton in the Race.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Progressive Labor party, or Socialists, held a state convention here Wednesday and nominated the following state ticket: Secretary of state, John Swinton, of New York; state comptroller, H. A. Barker, of Albany; state treasurer, Henry Emerich, of New York; attorney general, Thaddeus P. Wakeman, of New York. The place of surveyor and state engineer will be filled by the state committee.

GOVERNOR AMES RENOMINATED.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—There were 1,027 delegates present at the call of the roll of the Republican state convention which was called to order Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The organization was rapidly effected, with F. W. Rockwell, of Pittsfield, for chairman, and the committees were promptly ready to report. The platform committee reported a series of resolutions which advocate a protective tariff, liberal appropriations for naval reconstruction, internal improvements, national aid to education, and liberal pensions to war veterans; also, to reduce the surplus by a reduction of internal revenue taxation; declare for revision of the internal revenue system, and consideration of the tariff on sugar, with improved administration of the customs laws, especially in regard to under-valuation; demand an honest ballot and condemn the systematic suppression of the Republican vote on the south and recent unblushing frauds in the north; pledge the party to maintenance of civil service reform in the state, and approve of its application

and extension in national administration; denounce the Democracy for practically destroying the efficacy of the law by administering it in a hostile spirit, and declare that party an advocate of the doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils;" demand the cessation of compulsory silver coinage, the passage of a national bankrupt law and the upholding of our fishing rights; advocate a thorough restriction of the liquor traffic and the continued enactment of progressive temperance measures, together with the submission to the people of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice and the following state ticket put in the field: For governor, Oliver Ames; for lieutenant governor, J. Q. A. Brackett; for secretary of state, H. B. Pierce; for state treasurer, A. W. Beard; for state auditor, C. R. Ladd; for attorney general, A. J. Waterman.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

DEPEW DOESN'T WANT IT.

The Railway Manager Makes a Personal Explanation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Mr. Chauncey M. Depew said to a reporter Wednesday that he had talked with Mr. Blaine while in Europe, and was sure the Maine statesman was not turning a finger, nor getting any one else to do so in the matter of working for the nomination for president in 1888.

Then Mr. Depew dropped into a personal explanation. "I saw while I was abroad," he said, "a statement that Mr. Depew would be nominated for the presidency because he was the strongest man in New York state, and that he was the strongest because of the 15,000 votes that the New York Central could control. Now, there are a few errors in that statement. In the first place, there are 25,000 voters in the service of the New York Central, but there is not and never will be, while I hold my position, any attempt to influence or control them in the slightest degree, and any man in any position who attempts to control a vote will lose his place. My sentiments are well known, but the majority of our employees are Democrats and vote the Democratic ticket freely. In the second place I am not a candidate for the presidency of the United States, have not been, and have no intention of being one. In the present state of public opinion, a railroad president as a candidate would excite prejudices and provoke criticism, and any railroad president who should resign his place to accept a nomination would exhibit such a lack of capacity as would preclude even the smallest peanut vender from entering into partnership with him."

Phoebe Cousins' Appointment.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29.—Much surprise was exhibited among the lawyers in court when Justice Miller announced that he had appointed Miss Phoebe Cousins to the position of United States marshal made vacant by the death of her father. Miss Cousins is fated to break the record. She was the first woman ever admitted to the bar, and now is the first to have been appointed to a United States executive position. Mrs. Cousins was deputy under her father, which was also a record-breaker, and was of incalculable assistance to him. As a child she was very bright and was graduated from the high school at 15 years of age; then she was graduated from the Washington University law school and admitted immediately to the bar. She has never practiced very much except as counsel.

Soldiers and Civil Service.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The legislature at its last session passed an amendment to the civil service act exempting Union veterans from its provisions. The matter was taken to the courts, and the supreme court has decided that no one can enter the civil service except through the civil service commission, but that veterans need not be examined like other candidates.

FLAMES IN CANADIAN FORESTS.

The Fire Working Great Havoc—Sixteen Families Burned Out.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 29.—Extensive fires are raging in the Ottawa lumber region. Reports say that the village of Wilbur is in danger; and in Hastings, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac and Renfrew, the fires are burning fiercely and doing immense damage. At Pembroke extensive bush fires are raging in almost every direction close to the town, and cattle have been burned to death and buildings destroyed. Reports from Montreal say that the dense smoke from the forest fires has suspended navigation on the river, and that the smoke is so dense in the city that peoples eyes are affected by it. Serious bush fires are raging about Chateaugay, Caughnawaga, St. Jerome, and Terrebonne. The people in the country about the burning districts are suffering terribly. At Vinton, in Pontiac county, last Friday, sixteen families were burned out, and had the wind not changed the fire would have swept through Quyon village. Reports from other localities indicate the same condition of affairs.

Great Distress on the Rio Grande.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 29.—A Brownsville special says that reports of the prevalence of great distress come from the upper Rio Grande country, embracing both sides of the river, owing to the high water. Entire farms are said to be submerged, and families living near the river have lost everything they possessed. The river has overflowed its banks for miles. The towns of Elmhurst and La Pueblo, sixty miles above Brownsville, have been completely washed away, and the destruction of Santa Maria is only a question of a few hours.

Fred May's Close Call.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Fred May was introduced to a noted southern gambler named Mike Duffy Wednesday night at the saloon at the Albemarle hotel. He either did not catch Duffy's name or did not know who he was, and Duffy soon began speaking disrespectfully of Mrs. Langtry. This May objected to, saying it could not be done in his presence. Duffy said it could be done and he would do it, and that he had a good mind to send round to Mrs. Langtry and ask her to go to supper with him. At this May called Duffy a liar and started for him, but was held back by his friends and a policeman and hustled out just in time to escape a bullet from Duffy's revolver.

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TOO "PRINCELY" FOR HIM.

A PRESBYTERIAN EDITOR ON A CENTENNIAL INCIDENT.

The Constitutional Celebration Managers Given a Very Robust Overhauling for Putting Cardinal Gibbons Too High in the Programme - A Roman Catholic Headline Adds to the Dissatisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Presbyterian Journal of this week devotes two pages to answer the reasons given by President Kasson for having Cardinal Gibbons deliver the closing prayer at the centennial ceremonies in Independence square on the 17th, and to denouncing the managers of the centennial celebration for the prominence given to the cardinal in the programme of ceremonies. In replying to President Kasson's letter of last week defending his course, The Journal lays stress on "the boasted population of the Catholic church in the United States," and says: "We have no confidence in that 8,000,000 claim. We do not believe the real Papal population amounts to \$5,000,000."

Further the paper says: "There is no disposition among Protestants to persecute Roman Catholics. They can be on the most friendly social terms with Catholics, and insist that they shall enjoy their rights as American citizens. We have among them friends whom we would defend to the last. We do not believe that the great mass of Protestants would ever have objected to a proper share in the religious services of the centennial being awarded to a Catholic representative. But to have such prominence assigned to that church, and its dignitaries, to have its 'American prince' with his satellites of archbishops and bishops put on the pinnacle; to have him here in state and our prominent men swept into his court; to have a Presbyterian minister brought at the last moment unannounced and almost unknown to go through the solemn farce of a second benediction—this provokes even the meekest Protestants."

"And the organ of the Philadelphia archbishop deepens the provocation. In its issue of last week it gloried over the procedure. 'Princely Honors,' in enormous capitals a quarter of an inch large of the deepest black, is the heading it places at the beginning of its account; 'The Constitution's Centenary' being subordinate, and in insignificant letters. The whole long account of the three days' celebration paperized with the heading 'Princely Honors!' All this in recognition of the fact, it claims, that the papal church is and always has been the most devoted of all religions to the American constitution, and especially was this this in Philadelphia a triumph because in no other place have Catholics been so cruelly persecuted as they have been here, so it says; and so this great protestant city is insulted and slandered in the intoxication of the papal triumph. We confess our Protestant blood boils over this. Mr. Kasson and the other Protestants who were on the commission had no right to sell out and humiliate this Protestant city and this Protestant nation. If they were hoodwinked or acted from ecclesiastical ignorance, they should confess their error. If they knew what they were doing they should be marked men in the political world. And the eyes of even American Protestants should be opened to the insidious advances which the papacy is making upon their government, and to the unprincipled trucking of which politicians, even of their own faith, are capable."

EVENTS IN THE FIELD.

Fast Time in a Mile and a Half Race—Sporting Notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—At the Brooklyn Jockey club races Wednesday the stakes were captured by the following horses: Specialty, 1/2 mile, 1:28 1/2; Omaha, 3/4 mile, 1:17; Rupert, 1 1/4 miles, 2:35 3/4. This is but 1/2 seconds slower than the record. Eurus was only a neck behind. George Oyster, 3/4 mile, 1:16; Harold, 1 1/4 miles, 1:50 1/2; Umpire, 3/4 mile, 1:17.

Courtney Beats Buear.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The race on the Susquehanna river at Owego Wednesday between Charles E. Courtney and George Buear was won by Courtney. The weather was cold and foggy. The course was three miles with a turn, the stake being \$1,000 a side. At 4:16 p. m. the referee gave the signal and both men pulled steadily away, Courtney getting a slight advantage at the start, and pulling 36 strokes to the minute. Courtney overhauled him after a few rods, and maintained the lead to the finish. Time, 19:34 1/2. After the race Peter Duryea, Buear's backer, offered to wager \$2,500 that Buear could defeat Courtney in another race to be rowed within ten days. Courtney having the choice of water. It is probable that Courtney will accept.

Scores in the Ball Field.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Pittsburg and Chicago divided the honors Wednesday, each club capturing a game. The league scores were: At New York—Boston 4, New York 1—four innings, rain; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia-Washington game postponed—rain; at Detroit—Detroit 7, Indianapolis 3; at Chicago—(first game) Pittsburg 6, Chicago 5; (second game) Chicago 4, Pittsburg 1.

American association: At Philadelphia—Athletic-Metropolitan game postponed—rain; at Cleveland—Cleveland 3, Louisville 2; at St. Louis—St. Louis-Cincinnati game postponed—rain.

Northwestern league: At Eau Claire—(morning game) Eau Claire 5, LaCrosse 2; (afternoon) Eau Claire 18, LaCrosse 7; at St. Paul—St. Paul 2, Milwaukee 1.

The Corn Crop.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29.—The Cincinnati Price Current contains its annual statement from special investigations in regard to the corn crop of 1887, in which it is shown that the aggregate crop is estimated at 1,510,000 bushels, against last year's crop of 1,045,000,000, indicating a shortage of 135,000,000 compared with 1886. In the seven western surplus states the shortage is 161,000,000 bushels.

The Pope's Jubilee Begun.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The jubilee reception in honor of Pope Leo's ordination to the priesthood commenced Wednesday at the Vatican. The sacred congregation presented their offerings to his holiness, who conferred his blessing upon them. The Roman police

seized the pope's jubilee medals, which were stamped "Papa Leo XIII Pontifex et Rex."

Gladstone and Mitchelltown.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—Gladstone writes that it is difficult to overrate the effect that the government's acquittal of the Mitchelltown police will produce in Ireland. He declares that if Englishmen approved of such an acquittal upon the case before them they would be unworthy of the liberties which they enjoy.

An American Ex-Consul in Trouble.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Mr. Tilghmann, formerly American vice consul here, has been arrested on suspicion of having defrauded several American citizens, besides a number of German tradesmen.

IMMENSE DEAL IN LUMBER.

A Syndicate with Its Eyes on Wisconsin's Pine Woods.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 29.—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of Rock Island, and his Mississippi river syndicate, have bought out the Knapp-Stout company on the Red Cedar river for \$7,500,000. The purchase is supposed to include saw-mills, lumber, and pine lands. It is now beyond a reasonable doubt that the Weyerhaeuser syndicate will succeed in the evident purpose to practically control all the lumber and the billions of feet of pine in the Chippewa district. The corner will doubtless be followed by an advance in the price of lumber. It is expected here that the next purchase by the combination will take in the Rice Lake Lumber company, whose pine lands are on the Red Cedar and tributaries. It is reported that an offer has also been made to N. C. Foster, of Fairchild, for his heavy interest.

Married a 13-Year-Old Girl.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 29.—The sensation in fashionable society circles in Brunswick county, this state, is the marriage of Marcellus Cheesley, aged 26, to an orphan child named Williams, aged 13 years. Cheesley went to Brunswick Court House with the child ostensibly to qualify as her guardian, but instead of doing that he proposed marriage to her and was at once accepted. The license was procured and the ceremony performed by an itinerant Methodist minister.

The Swan Brothers' Failure.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 29.—Receiver Nagle, of the bankrupt firm of Swan Bros., made his first report Wednesday to the court. Their assets, including the property of the individual members, are \$898,860.04; liabilities, \$898,900.72. It is now thought that if forced sales are not made the creditors will be paid in full.

Another Irish Peasant Killed.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—A number of emergency men were attempting to seize some cattle Wednesday near Arklow. Being resisted they fired a volley from their revolvers and rifles into the crowd of peasants who opposed them. An old man named John Kinsella, was killed and numbers of others were wounded.

Consolidated Lightning.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Westinghouse Electric Light company, of Pittsburg, and the Thompson-Houston Electric Light company, of Boston, have arranged to consolidate. All suits between the companies have been withdrawn.

A New Move of the Irish League.

DUBLIN, Sept. 29.—At the expense of the National league 500 tenants at Kingston have applied to the courts to have their rents fixed under the provisions of the land act.

Another Alesia Passenger Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Another passenger by the cholera stricken steamship Alesia died at Swinburne island Wednesday.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 29. On the board of trade to-day the quotations were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 September, opened 70 1/2 nominal, closed 70 1/2 nominal; October, opened 71 1/2 nominal, closed 71 1/2 nominal; November, opened 72 1/2 nominal, closed 72 1/2 nominal; December, opened 73 1/2 nominal, closed 73 1/2 nominal; January, opened 74 1/2 nominal, closed 74 1/2 nominal; February, opened 75 1/2 nominal, closed 75 1/2 nominal; March, opened 76 1/2 nominal, closed 76 1/2 nominal; April, opened 77 1/2 nominal, closed 77 1/2 nominal; May, opened 78 1/2 nominal, closed 78 1/2 nominal; June, opened 79 1/2 nominal, closed 79 1/2 nominal; July, opened 80 1/2 nominal, closed 80 1/2 nominal; August, opened 81 1/2 nominal, closed 81 1/2 nominal; September, opened 82 1/2 nominal, closed 82 1/2 nominal. Corn—No. 2 September, opened 42 1/2 nominal, closed 42 1/2 nominal; October, opened 43 1/2 nominal, closed 43 1/2 nominal; November, opened 44 1/2 nominal, closed 44 1/2 nominal; December, opened 45 1/2 nominal, closed 45 1/2 nominal; January, opened 46 1/2 nominal, closed 46 1/2 nominal; February, opened 47 1/2 nominal, closed 47 1/2 nominal; March, opened 48 1/2 nominal, closed 48 1/2 nominal; April, opened 49 1/2 nominal, closed 49 1/2 nominal; May, opened 50 1/2 nominal, closed 50 1/2 nominal; June, opened 51 1/2 nominal, closed 51 1/2 nominal; July, opened 52 1/2 nominal, closed 52 1/2 nominal; August, opened 53 1/2 nominal, closed 53 1/2 nominal; September, opened 54 1/2 nominal, closed 54 1/2 nominal. Oats—No. 2 September, opened 25 1/2 nominal, closed 25 1/2 nominal; October, opened 26 1/2 nominal, closed 26 1/2 nominal; November, opened 27 1/2 nominal, closed 27 1/2 nominal; December, opened 28 1/2 nominal, closed 28 1/2 nominal; January, opened 29 1/2 nominal, closed 29 1/2 nominal; February, opened 30 1/2 nominal, closed 30 1/2 nominal; March, opened 31 1/2 nominal, closed 31 1/2 nominal; April, opened 32 1/2 nominal, closed 32 1/2 nominal; May, opened 33 1/2 nominal, closed 33 1/2 nominal; June, opened 34 1/2 nominal, closed 34 1/2 nominal; July, opened 35 1/2 nominal, closed 35 1/2 nominal; August, opened 36 1/2 nominal, closed 36 1/2 nominal; September, opened 37 1/2 nominal, closed 37 1/2 nominal. Pork—Year, opened 12 1/2 nominal, closed 12 1/2 nominal; January, opened 13 1/2 nominal, closed 13 1/2 nominal; February, opened 14 1/2 nominal, closed 14 1/2 nominal; March, opened 15 1/2 nominal, closed 15 1/2 nominal; April, opened 16 1/2 nominal, closed 16 1/2 nominal; May, opened 17 1/2 nominal, closed 17 1/2 nominal; June, opened 18 1/2 nominal, closed 18 1/2 nominal; July, opened 19 1/2 nominal, closed 19 1/2 nominal; August, opened 20 1/2 nominal, closed 20 1/2 nominal; September, opened 21 1/2 nominal, closed 21 1/2 nominal. Lard—September, opened 56 1/2 nominal, closed 56 1/2 nominal. Live stock—The Union stock yards report the following prices: Hogs—Market opened active and firm; prices unchanged; light grades, \$4.00 @ 4.35; rough packing, \$4.40 @ 4.60; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4.60 @ 5.05. Cattle—Market strong for good to choice at \$4.75 @ 5.35; common to fair steers steady, \$3.00 @ 4.00; cows, \$1.40 @ 2.75; stockers and feeders, \$1.60 @ 2.85. Sheep—Market easier; natives, \$2.00 @ 2.40; western and Texas, \$2.00 @ 2.80. Produce—Butter—Fine creamery, 18 @ 22c pe lb.; good dairy, 14 @ 18c; packing grades, 11 @ 13c. Eggs—Choice counts, 16c per doz. Poultry—Hens and spring chickens, 8 1/2c per lb.; old, 7c; turkeys, 8 @ 9c; ducks, 7 @ 8c; geese, \$6.00 per doz. Potatoes—Early rose and Beauty of Hebron, 75 @ 82c per bu. in car lots on track. Apples—Fine selections, \$1.75 @ 2.00 per bu.

New York.

New York, Sept. 29. Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red winter, 81; do November, 82c; do October, 81 1/2c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Rye—Dull, but steady. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Unchanged. Lard—Steady; \$6.80, October; \$6.75, November. Live stock—Cattle—Trading was dull and comparatively limited, but prices were firm; common to prime steers, \$3.75 @ 5.10; two car-loads extra do, \$5.20 @ 5.30; few grass bulls, \$2.50 @ 2.75. Sheep do, \$3.00 @ 3.50; good stock ruled dull, and some of the forced sales were at easier prices; Sheep, \$3.50 @ 4.55; lambs, \$3.25 @ 6.00; a small number, \$6.75. Hogs—Dull and nearly nominal; live hogs, \$4.40 @ 4.60.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 29. Wheat—Easier and quiet; cash, 76c; October, 76 1/2c; November, 77 1/2c; December, 78 1/2c; May, 84 1/2c. Corn—Firm and higher; cash, 45 1/2c bid; May, 46 1/2c bid. Oats—Steady; cash, 27 1/2c bid. Clover seed—A shade better; cash, \$4.05 bid; October, \$4.07 1/2c bid; December, \$4.17 1/2c bid.

Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29. Wheat—No. 1 white cash, 77c; No. 2 red cash and October, 75 1/2c; November, 77c asked; December, 78 1/2c; May, 84 1/2c bid. Corn—No. 2, 45c. Oats—No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 30 1/2c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29. Wheat—Weak; cash, 70 1/2c; October, 70 1/2c; November, 71 1/2c. Corn—Strong; No. 3, 43c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 28c. Rye—Strong; No. 1, 55c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2, 55c.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

Significant Remarks of the President on the Subject.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 28.—An Alabama delegation called by appointment on the president Wednesday afternoon to urge the favorable consideration of Judges Pettus and Somerville, of that state, as candidates for the vacant justiceship of the supreme court of the United States. The president listened attentively, and after the gentlemen concluded the panegyrics, significantly replied:

"All of the parties named are men of the highest character, and likewise Judge Semmes, of Louisiana, whose name has been also mentioned in this connection. But the newspapers throughout the country seem to have already made this appointment for me, and I am somewhat embarrassed in consequence, since I do not care to make an issue with the press on this matter."

The interpretation placed upon the president's remarks is that the selection has already been made and that Secretary Lamar is the fortunate party.

Not Twenty-Eight Millions in Circulation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 29.—The purchase of bonds by the government Wednesday amounted to \$253,900, of which \$153,950 were 4 1/2's, and \$99,950 4 per cents. Up to the present time, with the prepayment of interest, and the purchase of bonds, about \$28,000,000 have been released from the treasury and the release of so large a sum, it is believed at the departments, afforded the needed relief and eased the stringency in the money market.

The Inter-State Commission.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 29.—The interstate commerce commissioners are expected to be in Washington ready for business soon after Oct. 1.

A Box Factory Burned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The extensive box factory of Maxwell Bros. and the planing-mill of J. G. Lobstein adjoining, in this city, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is \$150,000, with about \$50,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A Connecticut Centenarian.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Lucy Luthers, whose husband was a pensioner of the war of 1812, died at Hadly, Me., Tuesday night at the age of 103 years and 10 months.

Ten Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—News has been received that the vessel Matthew Pay, has been wrecked off Cape Finisterre, Spain, and ten of her crew drowned.

The Gypsy's Love or Home.

Gypsies universally revere the marriage and home relation. What other people do? I say universally, and use that word unqualifiedly. There is not an exception. The home, under dingy roof or beneath the stars, is the dream, the type, the realization of all attainable good. I do not defend them in their religious infidelity; but the religious faculty as we know it, develop it, distort it, is so lacking in them that another seems to have taken its place. That is home worship. Without ambition to rule and rend and remodel the world, their whole mental and heart power concentrates upon and about their own. Every earthly effort of the gypsy man, as of every decent man, is for the home, the concrete shrine within his simple holding. The gypsy wife, not being civilized into a social haridan; not being developed into a literary, art or church gadabout; not being cultured into a female devil fish, reaching her greedy tentacles to every outlying slime and then devouring her own home for self and social distortion, has a whole body and soul and devotion for those who call her wife and mother. And so this gypsy family that you scorn and my old poet friend calls "rascals," form an all sufficient, invincible love force that the combined assaults of ill fortune can never shock or endanger. That is surely one thing worth remembering about the gypsies. Yet all this is true without law. And it even begins back of the suckling of the babe at the gypsy's mother's breast. It is bred and inbred in pre-natal assimilated loyalty. Then as the children come along with the years they absolutely know nothing else or different, save about the Gorgios or non-gypsies, among whom they see all that should be avoided and of whom we know a few things that should be changed.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

An Indian Crew.

One little incident will serve to show how rapidly the aborigine of the northwest is forsaking the ways of his forefathers and taking to the customs and habits of the white man. A month or two ago, while the steamer Rosebud was climbing up the Missouri bound for Benton, the crew got to growling among themselves and struck for higher wages. Upon reaching Fort Berthold (the agency of the Mandan and Gros Ventre Indians) the white laborers came out openly, refused to work, and abandoned the boat. Capt. Todd, master of the steamer, stepped ashore and interviewed some of the redskins, and in ten minutes he had booked the following crew: Little Sioux, Spotted Wolf, Gray Head, Sheepish, Charles Brewer, Crazy Horse, White Calf, Two Bulls, Stink Face, Eddie Hill, Bull Head, Red Fox, Young Hawk and Blue Stone. With this novel outfit the boat proceeded on to Benton with perfect success, having left the white strikers standing dismayed on the bank and boiling with rage to foot it back to civilization the best way they could. Capt. Todd had to throw off his coat and instruct the aborigines in the ways of the stavedore, handling barrels, tying ropes, moving wheat and other things, but after the first lesson he never had a more willing crew, and he did not want a better. The boat arrived at Benton on time, the Gros Ventres and Mandans having covered themselves with bacon grease, flour, dirt, and glory. The only little drawback was the redskins would stop in the middle of a job to smoke the pipe of peace with the white men, and also to find out just when they were going to get paid.—Chicago Times.



These Twins might have remained black if they had not washed with



For all kinds of scrubbing, cleaning, and for the bath, Santa Claus Soap has no equal, and sells for FIVE CENTS. If your grocer hasn't it, give it a fair trial. Made only by NK Fairbank & Co., Chicago, Ill.

M. CAHILL, The Tailor, And dealer in WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up At Reasonable Prices

To Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Penetrates the Centres of Population in

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Nebraska and Wyoming.

Its TRAIN SERVICE is carefully arranged to meet requirements of local travel, as well as to furnish the most attractive routes for thorough travel between important

TRADE CENTRES.

Its EQUIPMENT of Day and Parlor Cars, Dining and Palace Sleeping Cars is unrivalled.

Its ROAD-BED is perfection, of stone-ballasted steel.

The North-Western is the favorite route for the Commercial Traveler, the tourist and the Seekers after New Homes in the Golden Northwest.

Detailed Information Cheerfully Furnished by H. E. HAND, Agent.

J. M. WHITMAN, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Man'gr.

H. C. WICKER, Traffic Man.

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COAL AND WOOD

By handling only the

BEST COAL

As Free From Slate Etc., as Possible

and selling as LOW as Anyone, I

hope to be favored with

your orders, and

Guarantee Satisfaction

ORDERS

Sent through the Post Office or left at C. A. TODD'S or C. J. ROSEBROOK'S will receive prompt attention.

WAREHOUSE,

Between Depots, DIXON, ILL.

L. D. PITCHER.

MANY LAMP CHIMNEYS ARE offered for sale represented as good as the Famous

PEARL TOP BUT THEY ARE NOT!

And like all Counterfeits lack the Remarkable LASTING Qualities OF THE GENUINE.

ASK FOR THE PEARL TOP

And Insist upon HAVING them with

THIS EXACT LABEL on Each CHIMNEY

Pat. Oct. 30, 1883.

The PEARL TOP is

Manufactured ONLY by

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEAK & UNDEVELOPED

Parts of the Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened, Simple, harmless, sure self-treatment. Full particulars, testimonials, etc., mailed sealed, free.

Address, ERIC MEDICAL CO., 207 N. 4th St., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6, Atlantic Express, 3:10 A.M. A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02 A.M. C
" 4, Denver " " 10:35 " " A
" 2, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 2:05, leave 2:20 P.M. C

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express, 2:00 A.M. A
" 1, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 12:25, leave 12:45 P.M. C
" 3, Denver Express, 1:42 " " P.M. A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P.M. C

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 84, 7:47 A.M., between Sterling and Turner. C
" 88, 1:52 P.M., " Clinton and Creston. A
" 74, 9:07 P.M., " Cortland. A

WEST BOUND.

No. 87, 5:40 A.M., between Dixon and Clinton. F
" 78, 12:45 P.M., " Cortland " C
" 75, 3:00 P.M., " Turner and Sterling. C
" 77, 5:34 P.M., " " C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.
F Daily except Monday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger, 11:05 A.M. A
New Passenger, 3:15 " " A
Freight, 5:57 " " P.M.
Freight, 6:00 " " P.M.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger, 2:15 P.M. A
New Passenger, 1:30 " " P.M.
Freight, 6:15 " " P.M.
Freight, 6:20 " " P.M.

*Daily except Sunday.
*Daily except Monday.

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

Manicure's Chat Concerning Hands.

"I have given the human hand a study of a lifetime," said a successful manicure, "and I have no hesitation in saying that there is nothing whatever in palmistry. The hand reader depends on luck and a knowledge of character, and really has no more basis for his opinions than the fortune teller or racehorse tipster. Of course, he can tell the hand of a laborer from that of the clubman, but the distinguishing features are the result of work and have nothing whatever to do with the hand itself. A person's hand changes on account of the use it is put to, and not because the person himself changes. The shape of the hand depends upon the general contour of the body, and is not influenced by personal traits.

"Most of my time is devoted to patients who have suddenly found themselves elevated to a higher walk of life. Nearly all my patients are women. Some have been shop girls, whose pretty faces have aided them to find husbands among the wealthy, and others have been servants, who have married into their employers' families. In cases of this kind women are very anxious to remove all traces of their past life, and as gross hands are harder to conceal than neglected education they look upon the trained manicure as their best friend. It is surprising how readily the hand can be changed in size, shape and color. An ugly or deformed hand can never be made beautiful, but as there are so few really well formed hands the most homely can be made presentable by a strict course of treatment. To reduce fat and give to the fingers that beautiful tapering appearance nothing is so efficient as regular exercise on a piano. Many persons practice on those dumb pianos who have no intention of ever becoming musical. The next step is to remove the callous and discolored skin. Then the nails are cut, scraped and restored to their natural color. If the ends of the fingers have been bitten we cover them with specially prepared caps, which make the fingers grow long and almond shaped at the tips. Here are photographs of the same hand before and after treatment. Out of curiosity I took them to a hand reader. He went into raptures over the pictures, and said it was seldom he was called upon to read the characters of two such entirely different persons."—New York Evening Sun.

Charles Sumner's Physical Graceness.

Mr. Sumner stood six feet two inches high without his shoes, and he was so well built that his height was only noticeable when he was near a person of ordinary size. But there was a manner about him, a free swing of the arm, a stride, a pose of his shaggy head, a sway of his broad shoulders, that gave to those who knew him best the idea that he was of heroic size. Then, too, there was something in the intent look of his deep set eyes, his corrugated brow, the frown born of intense thought, and his large head, made to seem yet larger by its crown of thick, heavy, longish gray hair, all of which gave the idea of physical greatness; but with his frequent smile the set frown passed, his whole appearance changed, and his face became like a dark lantern suddenly lighted. His smile effected a wonderful transformation in his whole appearance, and it set up a peculiar sympathy between himself and its recipient.

For one of his sedentary habits, he had extraordinary strength, and yet he was not an athlete. While in Washington his only exercise was walking, and as he believed that it was the pace rather than the distance which tells, when opportunity offered he would go at a rate that amazed beholders. Some persons attempting to join and keep up with him only succeeded by taking an occasional hop, skip and jump, such as children practice when walking with their parents. Up to the time of his injuries he walked much in Washington, for, as he said, he could outwalk omnibuses, and give them long odds.—Arnold Burges Johnson in The Cosmopolitan.

THE CITY OF THE FUTURE.

Abominations That Will Be Unknown, Streets Majestic and Spacious.

The American climate, with its intolerable heat in summer, causing sunstroke and other disasters, its dismal and piercing cold in winter, and its sudden and extraordinary fluctuations of temperature all the year round, has never inspired enthusiasm even among the best disposed of foreign visitors. The Englishman pronounces it beastly and the Frenchman death dealing as the thunderbolt or the pestilence. Winter can be guarded against, and it is possible to the experienced to be moderately comfortable even in Chicago; but the American summer in cities is growing every year more intolerable. There can be no question that a great deal of the suffering is due to the manner in which the American city is built.

The point, then, is this—that American cities should be built with more regard to the summer climate. In the ideal city of the future such abominations as tin and slate roofs will be unknown. There will be garden roofs for resort in the evening, which, placed under glass, will be valuable as sanitariums in winter. Here delightful sun baths, amid tropical surroundings of birds and flowers, may be had in January. There will be no gigantic warehouses and dwellings of brick and iron, absorbing and storing up heat all day to diffuse it through the night. The houses will be semi detached and the streets majestic and spacious.

At frequent intervals there will be handsome squares with shade and flowers and fountains, and seats for everybody. And along the streets there will be files of stately trees, so that even with the thermometer at 100 degs., protection and comfort may be available for the wayfarer—pleasure, too, all the year round, for the eye of the lover of the picturesque. With a free circulation of air people will find themselves able to breathe, even when there exists excessive atmospheric moisture, such as we have experienced this summer, and the noisome smells of the present will be known no more.

Unless something of this sort shall be developed, summer life in American cities in the future will be simply impossible. The mortality is already terrible. The tall buildings of brick and iron constantly going up, and in many cities getting higher, are merely reservoirs for the storage of heat. It is instructive to note the steam that arises from the sides of the houses when a sudden rain occurs on a July day. Were shade trees erected along the chief thoroughfares, apoplectic prostrations of man and beast would be rare. Refreshing sleep at night would follow the day's toil, as it does on the hottest nights in the country, where, as soon as the sun goes down, there being no baked walls to slowly radiate the heat the hours of darkness through, a refreshing coolness immediately springs up. A little reflection will show that life could be made altogether different from what it is at present.—Walter Edgar McCann in the Epoch.

Marie Antoinette.

Marie Antoinette was in no way a woman fitted for affairs of state. She was simply a woman. That was her charm and her misfortune. There was no trace in her of the genius of her mother, Maria Theresa. She was simply a young Viennese princess. Fond of pleasure, and sympathetic, she was too proud of her rank and birth and too disdainful of the opinions of the world to sacrifice to them even a trifling caprice. Frivolous, but little educated, and never reading, difficult to advise and impatient of schooling, which bored her, she judged of policies by persons, and of persons by the opinions of coteries. With little judgment she had plenty of courage, but her valor was apt to dissipate itself in anger or tears. Her heart, nevertheless, was noble, and honor was with her a passion. When the dignity of the crown seemed compromised or lowered—when it was outraged amid provocation and insult, she hardened herself against attack, and one could then recognize in her the daughter of Maria Theresa.—Albert Sorel.

Treatment of Insect Stings.

The stings of insects, such as gnats, mosquitoes, etc., are often painful. In such a case apply spirit of hartshorn or volatile alkali to the part. Spider bites are not only painful, but often venomous, and it is necessary to wash them with salt water or diluted vinegar. The sting of the bee is harmful only when the sting remains sticking in the wound. So the first thing to be done is to press the wound in order to make it bleed, since the blood that flows will carry along a portion of the poison. Then suck the wound and wash it well with water and then with a solution of knos powder. This latter, which is much used in England, consists of three parts of chloride of lime to eight of common salt. An ounce of this powder is to be dissolved in a tumbler of water. If this composition is not to be had, Goulard's extract may be used. For the sting of the scorpion, volatile alkali should be used, and after the pain subsides, an emollient cataplasm may be applied.—Le Pharmacien Populaire.

How many hearts are eaten out in longing for what they have no power to reach.—Christian Reid.

A Knotty Question.

Overruling a Scotch court, the house of lords has sustained Dr. Caird, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, in his contention that he has a right of property in his lectures as against students who report them for sale and publishers who buy and print them. The question was a somewhat knotty one.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Brother Gardner's Wisdom.

"Dar' am sartin things I should like you to remember," said Brother Gardner as State Rights Smith finally got over his fits of coughing and the hall became quiet. "In de fust place de man who lies will knock a man down fur callin' him a liar jist as soon as a man who tells de troof. In de nex' place, if a man says you doan' lie, how do you prove you doan' lie?"

"What men lack in argyment dey will try to make up doan' by hittin' him!"

"When you h'ar of a pusion wid a confidential friend you hev found somebody to be sorry fur."

"A man may hev your respect an' admiration fur half a century on general principles, an' yit lose all in half a day by refusin' to indorse your bank note."

"Moas' ebbery man has his weak side, an' moas' of us, except de drunkard, ar' hypocrites. We hide our weakness, while he exhibits his."

"A religion which can't shet up a church fur six Sundays doarin de heated term mus' be powerfully afraid of its strength. I like my religion to be tempted now an' den."

"I like to believe all men honest, but I nebber take de same patent medicine fur liver complaint an' de toothache, no matter how de label reads."

"If I eber open a bank I shan't hunt fur a cashier without any small vices. I hev seen de time when a chaw of plug tobacco stopped my hunger fur my naybur's new potatoes."

"It ar' easy 'nuff to make friends in a new nayburhood. All you hev to do is to be a cheerful lender. Your enemies will appear when you stop lendin' an' begin to borrow. Let us now take up de reg'lar purceedin's and purceed to bizness."—Detroit Free Press.

Give Them A Chance.

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat, and nose, and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain. 905 989ylnleow

Hayden Bro's. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at George Laing's feed store will have prompt attention.

Ball and Wedding Invitations neatly executed at this office.

BABIES that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic. Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

EXCHANGE SAMPLE ROOM.

Great rush to the Exchange Sample Room on Main street, Dixon, Ill. Ph. Best bottled goods sold in the reach of everyone. Prices as follows: One bottle fifteen cents, two for twenty-five cents; six for sixty cents, twelve for one dollar and ten cents, full boxes, twenty-four, for two dollars. Boxes and bottles charged extra. When returned proper credit will be given each party. Best of Liquors and Wines both Domestic and Imported will be sold below the lowest. Come and give me a trial. Delivered free to any part of the city.

E. GARDNER, Prop.
LEW PRESTON, Manager. 1103m3

SAVE the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption, and Wasting in Children, SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom physicians at times gave up hopes. Since he began using the Emulsion his cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances, his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa. 928 1138m1

MANY of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents by Tillson & Hayden. n1

FORRENT.

DWELLING HOUSE.—In North Dixon, with a good well and cistern. Apply to 11604 932t1 CAPTAIN REARDON.

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN 108t1

Envelopes in great variety at this office. Call and see them.

DIXON, ILL., Aug. 16, 1887.

Mr. Hoke:—I am using your Electric Medicated Belt for weakness, which is a great help to me. I can recommend the belt as a good remedy.

HENRY E. MILLER, Palmyra.

Mr. Hoke:—The Electric Belt I bought of you for my mother was a great success. She has been a sufferer from Rheumatic pains for several years, and also from a severe numbness in the arms. After she used it one week the pain and numbness disappeared, and she is well satisfied with the results.

JOSEPH R. MORRILL, Dixon, Ill.

DIXON, ILL., Aug. 19, 1887.

Mr. Hoke:—The Electric Belt that I purchased of you for my mother has helped her a great deal. She has been suffering from Rheumatic pains for some time, and has found nothing to relieve the pain equal to it. She is highly pleased with the results. A. HENNESSY, of Hennessy & Reilly, druggists, Dixon.

C. U. Hoke:—I am using your Electric Medicated Belt for Lumbago, with good success. G. W. BRUNER, Farmer, near Dixon, Ill.

There are three sizes of these belts: \$3 \$4, and \$5. For sale by druggists, also by E. B. Baker, J. P. Ladies can call on Mrs. E. B. Baker. John R. Miller, wholesale agent, Sterling Ills. Main office, C. U. Hoke, Reading, Pa.



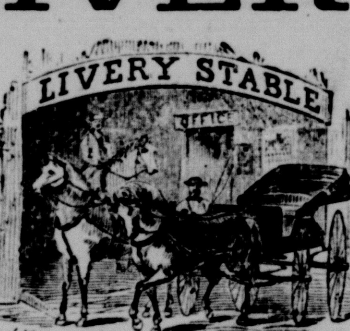
INVALUABLE for LADIES and CHILDREN.

You'll find it good to regulate the organs of both small and great. It checks Sick Headache, and the woe that sad Dyspepsia ever know. In TARRANT'S SELTZER people find A remedy and treat combine.

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Hardware and Stove Trimmings, Lamp, Gas Fixtures, Harness Trimmings, Revolvers & Nickel Plated, Polished or Bronzed. Facilities for large work. Polishing and all kinds of Plating Spinning, Casting, etc. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, 105 Second 94y1 95 Ohio Street, Chicago.

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MRS. S. PECK.

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One agent (merchant only) wanted in every town, R. W. Tansill & Co., 55 State St., Chicago.



Life Size Crayon Portrait \$5 12 Cabinets and 1 Panel, \$5 12 Cabinets and 1 Panel, \$2 Guaranteed to be as good as the best at any price. HARTLEY'S STUDIO, 309 West Madison Street, CHICAGO. Finest Studio in the World! Cloudy Days Good as Sunshine!

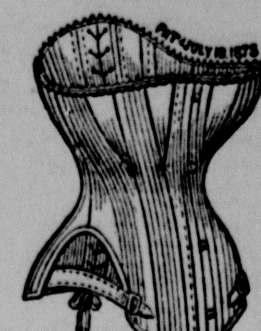
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They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crack or smut. For sale by W. L. Foote, successor to B. B. Higgins, Druggist, Dixon, Ill. 906 905y1



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No bones over hip to break.

Quickly and perfectly adjusted to the form.

Double Bone! Double Steel! Double Seam! WARRANTED. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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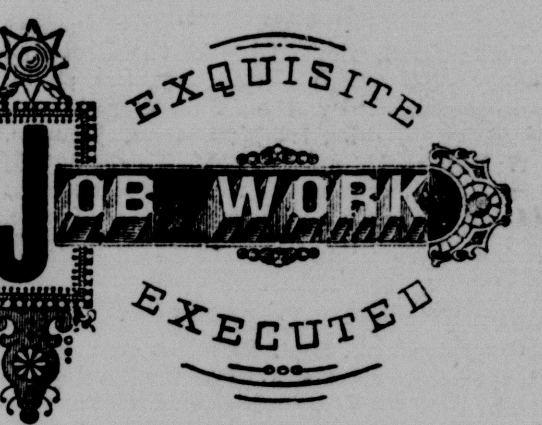
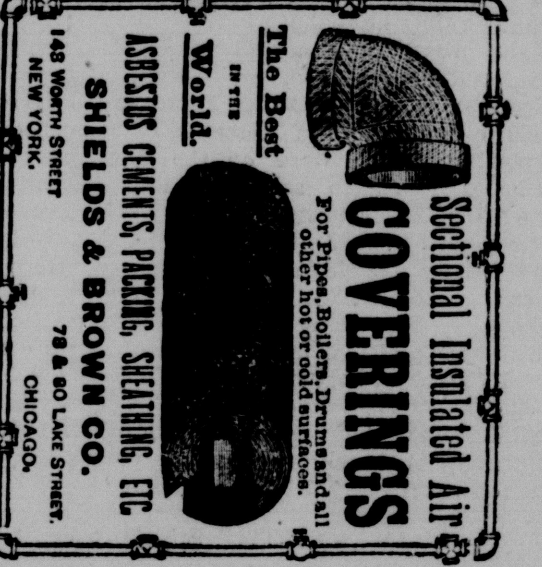
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